ed and taken away without time to consult with their families or get a change

of clothes. When Huey asked for authority for his

repeater, saying: "This is my authority." A squad o

TWO OF THE ST. MARTIN'S PRISONERS RELEASED ON

ARRESTS WILL SOON BE MADE.

BAIL AND ONE DISCHARGED—REPORTS THAT MORE

NEW-IBERIA, Oct. 26 .- The St. Martin's

Prisoners were brought here to-day by a United States
Deputy Marshal and a squad of cavalry. A preliminary
examination was held before United States Commissioner E. H. Riddell, District Clerk of Iberia. The ar-

rests were made under the Ku-Klux net. Two of the

prisoners were hold to bail in \$6,000 each and one in \$1,000

o appear before the United States District Court for

trial. The fourth, A. Herbert, was discharged. Promi

bends for any amount, but were refused until they furnished certificates of property, which prevents the bonds for any amount, but were refused until they furnished certificates of property, which prevents the bonds being signed before to-morrow. Prominent officials of St. Martin's Parish give the information that a great many more arrests will be made soon.

NO MORE ARRESTS TO BE MADE AT SHREVEPORT-

FIELDS NEGLECTED BY THE NEGROES.

ARRESTS BY CAVALRY ABOVE NATCHITOCHES-

SHREVEPORT, Oct. 26 .- The examination of

he gentlemen arrested on Saturday last has been post-

poned until to-morrow. No additional arrests have

een made here, and Gen. Merrili now says there will

from below to-night, report that the greatest consterna-

tion prevails at all the points between here and Alex-

andria. Cavalry is now coming up the river from

Natchitoches. arresting men as they progress. At the

time the Era passed up 15 or 20 men had been

arrested between Natchiteches and Grapple's Bluff, and the planters above the latter place were ex-

pecting to be taken when the troops arrived. The officers of the Era confirm the statement of Capt. Scovili of the Bryarly, and state further that many planters have fied their homes, and that negroes have gathered in large numbers at the towns along the river, leaving unpicked the fluest cotton crop for several years.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF FRANCE.

SPEECH BY THE DURE DECAZES-HIS PURPOSE TO

WATCH THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE-A COM-

MERCIAL TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES TO

BE CONCLUDED-THE REPORTED AGREEMENT OF

FRANCE TO SUPPORT RUSSIAN POLICY IN THE

At a banquer at Bordeaux the Duke Decazes,

President MacMahon has intrusted me particularly to

watch the maintenance of peace with other Govern-

apon a basis compatible with our interests and dignity.

namely, the rights of France. In respect to inter

national treatice, I claim that they have been strictly observed in the past, and I shall faithfully execute

The Duke intimated that a treaty with the United

States insuring a more liberal treatment of the com-

mercial interests of the two countries would

speedily be concluded; and he said the Government

had similar objects in view with regard to the

THE CARLIST WAR.

FRENCH AND SPANISH WAR VESSELS TO WATCH THE

BIDASSOA- A DEMAND FOR THE EXTRADITION OF

THE CREW OF THE NIEVES-MORE CARLISTS DE-

The Governments of France and Spain have de-

termined to send one war vessel each to watch the

between the two countries, in order to prevent the

The Spanish Consul at Bayonne has made a de-

mand, by virtue of the treaty of 1862, for the extra-

dition as deserters of the crew of the steamship

Nieves, which was seized at St. Jean de Luz by the

French authorities, on representations that she had

on board contraband of war for the Carlists. The

Journal de Paris believes that this demand is con-

trary to the spirit of that treaty, because Spain

would treat the crew, if they were surrendered, as

political offenders, and in such cases all the Western

States of Europe, including Spain, have heretofore

refused extradition.
MADRID, Monday, Oct. 26, 1874.

Another body of Carlists, numbering 108, belong-

ing to Lozano's band, has offered to surrender if

The speech of the Duke Decazes makes a favorable

Le Nord discredits the reported agreement of

France to support Russia in her policy in the East,

and positively contradicts the recent reports that

Germany was about to send a note to France sup-

porting the Spanish complaints with reference to

the Carlists. Le Nord strengthens the contradiction

with the statement that "the German Foreign

Minister is far from approving of the tone of Spain's

THE SOOLOO ARCHIPELAGO.

COMPLAINTS OF THE MANNER IN WHICH THE SPANISH

EXERCISE SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE ISLANDS.

The Globe, to-day, says it understands that

the British subjects living in the Sooloo Archipelago have memorialized the Home Government, complaining

of grievances suffered at the hands of the Spanish, who

have assumed sovereignty over those islands. Her Ma-josty's Government will dispatch a man-of-war to in-

ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.

PROPOSALS FOR THEIR EMIGRATION TO MISSISSIPHI

The Leamington Committee of the Aricul-

tural Laborers' Union freceived a deputation from Mis-sissippi, and listened to their proposals for the emigra-gration on a large scale of the farm bands of England

o that State. The Committee resolved to send a Union delegate to visit Mississippi and report on the prospects and made an appropriation to meet the expenses of the

LEPINE FOUND GUILTY OF THE MURDER OF

SCOTT.

of Lepine, who was a member of the Provincial Govern-ment during the North-West difficulty, and who has

been under trial for the past 12 days for being accessory

to the murder of Thomas Scott, the jury this evening

brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation

POREIGN NOTES.

The President of the Council-General of

Savoy on taking his place at the head of the Council

made a speech, in which he repudiated all idea of the separation of the Department from France.

The report which was published in the En-

riis's papers of Friday last that the steamer Castalia

had made a trial trip across the Channel is contradicted by the Company which owns the steamer, and the whole second is pronounced as a hoax.

The Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Com-

pany has secured the contract for supplying steam com-

FORT GARRY, Manitoba, Oct. 26 .- In the case

ast communication to France.

quire into the matter and report.

BRUSSELS, Monday, Oct. 26, 1874.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 26, 1874.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 26, 1874.

mnesty be granted.

impression here.

River Bidasson, which forms part of the bou

crossing for the Carlists of contraband of war.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 26, 1874.

South American Governments.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, spoke as follows:

PLANTERS FLEEING FROM THEIR HOMES-THE

# THE LOUISIANA CONTEST.

THE SITUATION IN THE STATE. THE NEGROES DO NOT CLAIM THAT THEY ARE INTIMIDATED BY THE CONSERVATIVES - THE WHOLESALE ARRESTS UNBEARABLE-AN OUT-BREAK AMONG THE WHITES ONLY PREVENTED BY THE GOOD ADVICE OF LEADING CONSERVA-TIVES-THE FEELING OF ARMY OFFICERS AGAINST GEN. MERRILL-ONE REASON OF THE MIDNIGHT RIDES OF THE UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

NEW-OBLEANS, Oct. 26 .- I have spent several days in some of the interior parishes, with a view to ascertaining the facts as to the reported intimidation of voters and the plans of the two parties with reference to the conduct of the campaign. I did not meet with a single negro who claimed that there was any intimidation of his race by the Conservatives, or who feared anything of the kind, although every effort seems to have been made by the carpet-baggers to exert such a fear. My conversations with these negroes were under circum stances which would relieve them of any hesitancy in making complaints. They knew that the person by whom they were interrogated was from North, and desired only to know the truth, and that what they said would not be reported to their emplayers or be read by them until after the election. ne of those questioned were candidates for office others were plantation hands, who participation tin politics is confined to attending meetings and voting. They agreed that they were treated well, and complained only of low wages. Some seemed to fear that a Conservative triumph would be followed by their reënslavement, and said that they had been told by their preacher, and by a carpet-bagger who is a candidate for the Legislature, that Mc-Enery had prepared several hundred hogsheads of handcuffs to be placed on the negroes when he gets to be Governor. A prominent negro leader with whom I talked said his people manifested very little interest in the campaign, and that there was some difficulty in getting them to register.

My observations confirmed me in the belief that the arrests now going on all over the State are a part of a deliberate plan of the Radicals to arouse the whites to resistance, and to supply the defection caused by the failure of the negroes to register by frightening whites from their homes on the eve of the election. This plan has already been successful to a considerable extent. Parishes in which there has been no trouble or threatened trouble for months have been thrown into terror by the appearance of United States Marshals and warrants for the arrest of every prominent opponent of the Kellogg party. In some the finest cotton crops made since the war will be lost because the owners have been frightened away, or because the arrival of the Federal officials has so demoralized and excited the negroes that they cannot be induced to work. The citizens would submit to arrests, but dread ill-treatment and prolonged imprisonment. Nothing but the earnest and repeated advice of leading men in New-Orleans that peace be kept at all hazards has prevented a general uprising of the people. But if this programme is carried out much further, I fear no advice whatever will restrain their wrath. Not against the negroes, but against the incendiary Carpet-baggers and Rascals who are now riding roughshod over the State as United States Marshals. The army officers here are emphatic in this denunciation of the course of Gen. Merrill at Shreveport in not only lending himself to Marshal Packard, but putting himself forward as a prosecutor of people by making affidavits himself and instituting proceeding against them. Such a thing has been heretofore unknown among army officers in Louisiana, A minor inspiration of the violent proceedings of the Radicals in Northern and Western Louisiana may be found in the lamentable internal condition of the party in these sections. There are 17 Senatorial Districts in the State. Half the Senate only is to be elected next Monday. Out of these six districts are split with two Radical tickets in the field, and a certainty of the Conservatives being elected unless something unusual is done to counteract the situation. In almost every case these splits have arisen, so the negroes say, the fact that the carpet-bag candidates convention. The consequence is a negro and a carnot-bug candidate in the field against the Conservative, and, ergo, the necessity of driving the white people into the swamps. This, as you will perceive, the Deputy Marshals and the cavalry are doing

A PROTEST FROM THE CONSERVATIVES. MAJOR MERRILL'S ARRESTS AT SHREVEPORT EVI-DENTLY FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES-HIS COURSE INTIMIDATING AND UNMILITARY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 26 .- The Democratic and Conservative State Central Committee have addressed a communication to Gen. Emory protesting against the action of Major Merrill at Shreveport, in which they

setion of Major Merrili at Shreveport, in which they say:

"We have received credible information of the fact that Lewis Merrili, Major of the 7th regular United States Cavalry, an officer under your command, did on the 22d inst, at the City of Shreveport, make an affidavit for the arrest of a large number of citizens of this State. The offense charged by said officer is one strictly cognizable by the civil courts and appertains in no manner to the military service. As you are aware, a political campaign is being conducted in this State under the Constitution and laws of the country, and the effect intended by this exhibition of zeal of this military officer cannot be otherwise than to throw the influence of the power of his official position against the positical party of which we are the organs. Having out recently arrived in that section of the country, and it not appearing in his affidavit that his rights have been interfered with, we cannot characterize his gratuitous services in that behalf as otherwise than unmilitary and intimidating, and in conflict with the spirit of our institutions. We feel that we are the more promptly called upon to protest against the conduct of this military officer, as the past sad experience in our State proves that the Republican political leaders have found it an easy matter to subordinate civil to military power, which our fellow-citizens at the North are quietly, by their votes, denouncing as an outrage against the Constitution, liberty, and rights of civil government."

## THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION.

MEETINGS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS AND MEMBERS OF THE BAR CALLED TO CONSIDER ATTORNEY-GENERAL FIELD'S OPINION-PLAN TO SEPARATE THE VOTE OF NATURALIZED PERSONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 26 .- A meeting of nat uralized citizens will be held on Wednesday to consider the matter of the Attorney-General's opinion and th action of the authorities regarding the naturalization papers issued by the Second District Court.

The records of the Court show 8.60s persons naturalized since January, 1864. It is stated that a number of papers were also issued during a term of Judge Davignand, of which there is no record.

A meeting of members of the bar is called for Wednesday to consider Attorney-General Field's opinion on the Second District Court naturalizations.

It is understood the State authorities have concluded to arrange separate boxes for voters naturalized by the Second District Court, the votes to be counted and candidates affected by results after a contest before the Court.

## THE RECENT ARRESTS.

ILL-TREATMENT OF THE CLAIBORNE AND LINCOLN PRISONERS-TWO HANDCUPFED TOGETHER-THE TELEGRAPH WIRES CUT NEAR HOMER BY ORDER OF OUR ARMY OFFICERS-THE PRELIMINARY TRIAL TO TAKE PLACE TO-DAY.

MONROE, La., Oct. 26 .- N. J. Scott, Parish Judge, and J. W. Ramsey, Recorder, of Clattorne Parish, Dr. Bichardson, Mayor of Homer, and James Huey, 8. Mayfield, and P. L. Phillips of Lincoln, were brought here this morning under a cavery escort. Dr. Richard-son and Huey were handcuffed together. The parties were imprisoned under close guard in the Sheriff's which their counsel were admitted on written orders. The Claiborne prisoners are charged with an at tempt to break up a peacouble assemblage on July 11, in Horner, when in reality Mayor Richardson, Ramsey, and Scott were active in preventing a riot. The Linsoir prisoners are charged with an attempt to compete Mr. Jewett, by whom warrante are issued, to resign as

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1874.-TRIPLE SHEET. Bermuda Government. The service will be weekly during April, May, and June, and fortnightly during the remainder of the year.

### WASHINGTON.

THE SAFE BURGLARY CONSPIRACY. THE TRIAL TO BE A LONG AND INTERESTING ONE RICHARDS, LEE, EVANS, AND PARKER EXAMINED YESTERDAY - THE CAUSE OF THE DEFENSE INJURED BY THE CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MAJOR RICHARDS-PARKER DENIES HIS TESTIMONY BE-

repeater, saying: "This is my authority." A squad of soldiers was brought in with loaded carbines, when Deputy Marshal Lely forw a pair of handcuffs and placed, them on Huey's wrists, with his hands behind his back. The entire party was lodged last night in Lincoln Jail. A room in the iath here is being prepared for them. Claiborne and Lincoln are Democratic parishes. Marshal Lely refused to obey a writ of habeas corpus issued by District Judge Trimble, a Republican. The telegraph wires were cut after leaving Homer. A prominent Granger and minister states that the Lieutenant gave orders to cut the wires and bring him pieces of it. Great indignation is felt here at the arrest and harsh treatment of the prisoners, but the feeling is to submit to the course of the law. The belief is general that the arrests were made for political effect. The preliminary trial is fixed for to-morrow, before Judge Jawett of Liucoln prisoners was made by a negro, and that for the Liucoln prisoners by a white office-holder. FORE THE GRAND JURY. WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 .- The trial of Harrington, Whitley, and others for conspiracy in the robbery of the safe in the District-Attorney's office was resumed o-day in the Criminal Court. The court-room was crowded, and unusual interest was manifested in the progress of the case. Ex-Gov. Shepherd, Hallet Kil-bourn, John F. Ennis, Thomas L. Hume, John W. Boteler, the Hon, Horatio King, and other prominent gentlemen were present, some of them being unable to obtain seats. The trial thus far has developed two points, if no more, namely: that Judge Humphreys will hold the scales of justice with an even hand, and that the trial will be a long and tiresome one. Yet it will be interesting from the manner in which it is managed on the part of counsel. Two of the mos ggressive and sharpest-tongued lawyers are engaged, and Mr. Riddle on behalf of the Government. The trial to-day showed that it is their intention to contest every point and fight for every step, and it need not be sur prising if they devote as much time to each other as to the material points of the case. To-day showed the strongest disposition in that direction, and the progress obtained was not encouraging. This, doubtless, is due as much to the extraordinary deliberation, profuseness and slowness of the Judge as from any other cause. There is no reason for anxiety on behalf of Judge Humphreys. Although very slow and elaborate in deciding points, his decisions have been clear and just. In his advice to the jury this morning, he said not only were they not to read anything about the trial, but they nust not take up a newspaper at all. They must not allow any one to put into their hands any printed or written paper, nor must they hold any conversation with any outside person. Their minds must be kept blank to receive the testimony, and their opinions must

be based entirely upon the evidence.

The witnesses examined to-day were four in Messrs. Richards, Lee, Evans, and Parker. The first named is Chief of the Police of Washington, and was with Harrington, on the opposite side of the street from he District-Attorney's office, when the safe was robbed. the District-Attorney's office, when the safe was robbed. He saw the robbers enter the building, and urged Harrington to allow them to be arrested. If he had acted on his own judgment, he would have entered the building and secured them all, but he said he was acting under the direction of Harrington, whom he recognized as the United States Attorney for the District. He was cross-examined by Mr. Davidge, and showed a good deal of feeling when he begged counsel to understand that he had nothing to do with the organization of the burglary. The defense rather weakened than strengthened their case when they put him to the cross-examination. It was evident that he mistrusted that there was some roguery going on by the manner in which he determined Lee, the second witness, was and is an officer

mined to watch the rear of the office and to finally secure the robbers.

Lee, the second witness, was and is an officer of the Metropolitan Police. It was he who was stationed at the rear of the office by Major Richards, but it seems that he too recognized Harrington as authority and allowed that gentleman to change him from the position in which he had been piaced by the Chief of Police.

Evans, the next witness, was a clerk in the District-Attorney's office. He and Judge Pisher, the District-Attorney, were the only ones who could unlock the office safe. He said that Harrington could not remember the combination, and always had to cail on witness when he wanted to get into the safe. The object of the defense in this respect is to show that Harrington was unable to open the safe, oa so to disprove the testimeny of Joshua Parker before the Grand Jury that Harrington ones the safe on the evening before the robbery, and to relieve him from the grave suspicton that the safe was not locked, but that it was, after all, a bogus blowing open of it. It was this witness, Evans, who advised the witness; who followed him to stay at the club-home on the night of the burglary, and not come to the office.

Joshua Parker was the fourth and last witness examined to-day. He is the colored janitor of the District-Attorney's office and gave testimony of an important character before the Grand Jury previous to the indictment of Harrington, Nettlessup, Wnitey, Williams, and the others. He showed that he was a pretty smart witness, and made haste to say that his previous testimony, meaning that before the Grand Jury, as to the highing of the office, the opening of the safe by Harrington, and other important particulars, was inaccurate and faise. He said he had reflected on the matters since, and he was now convinced that he was woon, in his first testimony. A rather sharp discussion arose between Mr. Riddle and Mr. Davidge as to the propriety of referring to testimony taken before the Grand Jury. Mr. Davidge said he was not present sessions of the court during the trial of this case was extended, and hereafter the sessions will be 45 hours long.

#### CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. CHANGES IN THE FEDERAL OFFICES IN TEXAS. WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 26, 1874.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day made the follow ing appointments; Gen. B. G. Shields to be Collector of Customs at the port of Galveston. He was formerly a member of Congress from Alabama, a Union man during the war, and represented this country as Minister at one of the South American Republics. Ridge Paschal, a son of Judge Paschal, to be Collector of Customs at Corpus Christi. Wesley Ogden to be Collector of Customs at Indianola. He was lately a Judge of the Su-preme Court in Texas. Colonel Haynes, Collector at Brownsville, is to be retained. Gen. Malloy is appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Jefferson District. He went to Texas during the late war from one of the North-Western States. Robert P. Campbell is made Collector of Internal Revenue for the Western District, He is an old citizen. The other two districts have been consolidated, Sailor retiring and St. Clair retaining the office of Collector. Thus all the Treasury officers, excepting one Collector of Customs and one Collector of Internal Revenue, in Texas have been removed. None of the above-named appointees applied for the places They are represented to be men of excellent private

They are represented to be men of excellent private character and good business habits.

The President has appointed Thomas H. Scanlon to be Postmaster at Houston, Texas, vice J. E. Whittlessy, suspended under the Tenure-of-Office act, and C. B. Sabens, Postmaster at Galveston, Texas, vice A. B. Hall. suspended. Postmaster-General Jeweil says that these two suspended postmasters are the only officers in Texas under his department against whom public opinion seems to revolt, and that no other changes are contemplated by him in that State.

UNLAWFUL COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS DUTIES FROM SWEDISH VESSELS.

Attorney-General Williams has given his opinion upor the question submitted to him by the Treasury Department, whether the owners of the Norse American line of steamers plying between Norway and the United States are entitled to a refund of the moneys they have paid to the customs officers of the United States for duties of tonnage, buoys, and lighthouses, which noneys the Government of Norway and Sweden claims were exacted and paid contrary to certain stipulations contained in the treaties with Sweden and Norway o July 17, 1858, April 3, 1873, and July 4, 1827; and secondly, whether the Secretary of the Treasury, under Sections 3,0124 and 3,013 of the revised statutes, has the power to the moneys. The Attorney-General opinion that the moneys properly belong to the line of steamers, and thinks the law permits the refunding of all collected since June 30, 1864. The question whether those collected before that date can be refunded de-pends upon the law as it was prior to that time, and the practice of the Treasury Department.

SCARCELY ANY CALLS FOR CURRENCY BY THE WEST.

The Controller of the Currency continues to receive more currency from banks surrendering their circula-tion than is called for by those wishing to establish new banks. Of late there has been scarcely no calls whatever for currency from the West, and the Controller does not believe it will become necessary to make a requisi-tion on the East to supply the demands of the West for at least a year to come.

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

In response to a letter from the Collector of Customs at Boston in relation to the sureties on the six months penal bond authorized by the Tressury Department as a substitute for the direct bond, No. 86, Secretary Bristow states that surety satisfactory to the Collector only is required. The Department returns to the form of regu-lations originally prescribed for the execution of the law in question, leaving it for the Collector in each case to determine the security required, justification being the rule, however, and adequate security being insisted on

the Lighthouse Board gives notice that on and after Nov. 1 a light will be shown from the lighthouse recently erected at the south end, middle ground, Hudson River, opposite the City of Hudson, New-York. The light will be a fixed white.

## DIX AND THE THIRD TERM.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

THE GOVERNOR DECLARES AGAINST A THIRD TERM FOR GEN. GRANT OR ANY OTHER PRESIDENT-SPEECH OF EDWARDS PIERREPOST.

The Republican ratification meetings at the Cooper Institute last evening was one of the largest political gatherings held in this city thus far during the campaign. Before the hour fixed for the meeting, all the seate in the auditorium were occupied, and the side and center aisles were soon also filled from the stage the doorways. Subsequently the lobbics were also filled with crowds cudeavoring to force their way into the body of the hall. 

Hundreds went away unable o enter the large hall. The audience was an intelligent, independent one, although made up largely of Republicans, as was evinced by the outbursts of applause which greeted the declaration of Gov. Dix that he was opposed to a third term for Gen. Grant or any other President of the United States. stage were ex-Senator E. D. Morgan, the Hon. Wm. Orton, the venerable Peter Cooper, the Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, Postmaster James, Naval Officer Laffin, Thomas Murphy, Major-Gen. Morris of Gov. Dix's staff, and others, and later these were reënforced by Thurlow Weed, Commissioner of Public Works Van Nort, Police Commissioner Disbecker, Aldermen Vance, Cooper and Billings; Sheridan Shook, and other Republicans of prominence. The meeting was called o order by ex-Senator Morgan, who moved that Wm. Orton be chosen permanent Chairman, and this was carried unanimously. A list of Vice-Presidents was read, and the Anderson Glee Club then sang and were encored. The Chairman introduced the Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, who delivered a speech of considerable length, contrasting the records of the two candidates for Governor, and the attitude of the two parties on finance and other questions of the day. The mention of the name of Horace Greeley by the speaker called forth an outburst of applause from the audience. The speech, notwithstanding its length, was listened to with interest to the close, and when Mr. Pierrepont announced that he would be followed by Gov. Dix, the audience broke forth into tumultuous cheers. Gen. Dix had been seated in the ante-room adjoining the stage during the latter part of Mr. Pierrepont's address, surrounded by a number of prominent Republicans, who had hastened from the platform to pay their respects to him. The Giee Club sang a comic song, ridiculing the Democratic candidate for Governor, which was received with loud laughter. The Committee then escorted Gov. Dix to the stage. As soon as the audience caught sight of him they rose almost en masse, and one mighty cheer went up. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and the cheer was repeated with equal volume again and again. When order had been restored, the Chairman formally announced Gov. Dix to the audience, and again the latter was cheered. The reception evidently pleased the Governor. His sketch of the financial condition of the state when he took office nearly two years ago and at the present time, showing what had been accomplished in the interval, and what could be done in the succeeding two years if the Republicans were retained in power, was heartily applauded. He was apparently about to conclude and retire, when a voice from the audience said: "How about a third term, Governor ?" and this was at once followed by shouts of "Tell us about the third term, Governor." and other exclamations, showing the intense inter est manifested in this question by the andience. The Governor seemed perplexed for a moment, but his hesitation was only momentary, for, bav-ing turned to speak to Edwards Pierre-pont, he again faced the audience, and in a firm and decided tone, planted himself squarely against the third term. The audience had listened eagerly to all that he had said, but when he declared his views on this topic there went up a roar of applause which was continued for some time and proved how the majority of the audience felt, whatever might be the feelings of the office-holders. The further utterances of the Governor were applanded, but all seemed to feel that whatever else might be said would be tame as compared with the

## THE PROCEEDINGS.

gratulated.

declarations relative to the third term. The Gov-ernor at the close of his speech was warmly cou-

The meeting was called to order by ex-Gov. Edwin D. Morgan, who said: "The time for which his meeting was appointed has arrived, and I ask you to come to order for the purpose of hearing the comination for the chairman of the meeting. I propose as chairman our well-known fellow-citizen, the Hon. William Orton." [Applause.] The nomination was received with prompt marks of favor, and Mr. Orton, coming forward, made the shortest speech of the evening-"I thank you fellow citizens," said he, "for this We will now proceed to complete the organization by the presenting of the names prepared by the committee of Arrangements, which will be announced be Gen. Pinckney.

Gen. Pinckney then read the list of Vice-President and Secretaries. Among the prominent politicians included in the list of Vice-Presidents were Thurlow Weed, Commissioner of Public Works George M. Van Nort, the Hon. Thomas C. Acton, the Hon. Wm. A. Darling, Joel W. Mason, Elwood E. Thorne, A. B. Cornell, James W. Booth, Walter S. Pinckney, and Alderman S. V. R. Cooper. The bankers were represented by Joseph Seligman, ex-Mayor Op-dyke, and Frederick Kuhne; the business men by Wm. E. Dodge, Peter Cooper, Wm. H. Gulon, Ed. S. Jat fray, Chas. P. Kirkland, Charles W. Marshall, Wm. Orton, Lleve Aspinwall, Paul W. Spofford, Jonathan Sturges, Charles L. Tiffany; the Bar, by John J. Towns. end, Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, Judge Noah Davis, Elnott F. Shepard, John H. Anthon, ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, and Henry E. Howland. After a song had been sung by the Union Glee Club, the following resolutions

THE RESOLUTIONS. The Republicans of the City of New-York in mas peeting assembled, adopt the following resolutions: meeting assembled, adopt the following resolutions:

First: That the mission of the Republican party is not ended, nor is its duty in its determination to complete the great work intrusted to it diminished.

Second: That the recent election to Congress of Democratic representatives upon a platform of inflation should stimulate our party everywhere to renewed effort to sustain the credit of the nation [applause], to restore the world's currency to common use among our people, and to resist every approach to any form of repudiation.

people, and to reast every approach to any form of the pudiation.

Third: That the immediate and present issue before the people of this State is whether the administration of an able, upright, and distinguished Chief Maxistrate shall be sustained; whether the Democratic rule that took \$6,500,000 from the sacred trust of the Sukung Fund shall supplant an administration that has not only made good that deficiency, but increased the Sinking Fund from \$10,000,000 to more than \$15,000,000; whether the Empire State will tarnish its glorious record by refusing to reclect one whose glorious words of patriotism before the war were omens of victory, and whose services during the war were gratefully appreciated by the whole country.

war were omens of victory, and whose services during the war were gratefully appreciated by the whole country.

Fourth: That the dominant issue of the day is the financial one, and that in Gen. Dix, who led the battle against inflation last Winter, and in Gen. Grant who killed the Inflation bill by his veto, we recognize leaders of whom anybody may be proud.

Fifth: That we believe that the people of this State will not discourage the honest performance of duty, such as has characterized the administration of Gov. Dix, but will recognize his great services, his unflinching independence, and unsurpassed executive ability; he believe they will continue to sustain the President is his policy of making good all the piedges of the nation, whether to a lately essiaved race or to the constitution of the country; and that the Republican party will, in the future as in the past, meet boidly each issue as it arises, and do the work each day which can only be done by the party which has been true to country, to freedom, and to human rights during the period that "tried men's souls."

Sixth: That, as citizens of a city burdened with \$2.000,000 of debt, mainly incurred through profligacy and plundering of a Democratic "Ring," we view with alarm the unanimity of support offered to the Democratic candidate for Governor by a most notorious subordinate of Tweed, and the absolute subjection of Tammany Hall to the rule of John Morrissey.

Seventh: That we congratulate the Republicans of this city upon the character of the Congressional and

local nominations made thus far. In the Hon. Salem H. Wales, especially, we have a candidate for Mayor who unites in a high degree all the qualifications for that important office.

At the conclusion of the resolutions, which were loudly applauded, the Chairman said that the topics presented in them would now be discussed by the Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, whose appearance upon the plat-

### was greeted with repeated applicuse. SPEECH OF THE HON. EDWARDS PIERRE-

If our opponents could keep us talking about the bugbear of Gen. Grant's third term, and thus prevent us from speaking of Gen. Dix's second term, they would be gratified; but at the risk of displeasing our enemies, I propose to say something about the second term of Gov. Dix. For the last two years we have had and sure of honest administration. THE TRIBUSE of the 3d inst. very justly says "that Gen. Dix was a popular man before he had been tried as Governor," and that "as Governor of New-York he has achieved more renown than any of his predecessors within the memory of this generation." When he came into office he found that \$6,500,000 of the sinking fund had been abstracted, and that only \$1,000,000 remained. By careful management this deficit has been restored, and in two years the fund has been raised to upwards of \$15,000,000. With amazing industry and unparalleled watchfulness Gov. Dix has read and mastered and vetoed more than 200 bills improvidently passed, and thus prevented incalculable

DIX AND TILDEN CONTRASTED. Mr. Tilden never held an executive public office in his life, and in the experiment "is some danger." It is said that a few disaffected Republicans urge in his favo that in 1848 he joined the Free-Soil movement, and thus helped to defeat Gen. Cass and elect Gen. Taylor, and that in 1871 he joined the Committee of Seventy, attacked with effective violence the Democratic Ring, helped us o elect Republican members in Democratic districts and was most active in sending some of the robbers into exile, and Tweed to the dungeon, from which no release all this—what possible advantage can be claimed for Mr. Filden over Gen. Dix on these grounds! In private hife no man is more upright than Mr. Tilden. He is a rich man who has carned his riches and has stolen ne part from the public treasury. Every man has a right, by honest games in private pursuits, to get rich i he can, and it justly goes to his credit with his fellow men. But when a man accepts a public office he assumes a sacred trust, and the sacrilege of its botrayal should be risited with the severest condemnation. The man who takes a public office should leave all hope and every wish of gain behind and devote himself to his high duties, hoping for no reward but a moderate salary and of his generous countrymen. Men's characters are formed of the accretions of long years, and the resultan is not disturbed by personal attacks on the eve of election, which are alike unwise, upmanly and disgraceful. . Mr election of President Lincoln, and his theories upon public questions were well known, and when the South made war and the North uprose en masse to defend the Govern-ment, Gen. Dix was the first to sign the call upon the people to meet in Union-square. Every patriot heart eemed moved. Mr. Tilden was implored by a Demo cratic friend of high character and of Senatorial dignity n the State to join in that call. Mr. Tilden refused His earnest Democratic friend told him that the time would come when that refusal would be remembered. Gen. Dix presided at that great gathering gave hi money and his time, girded on his sword and went down to the war and remained in the army until victory was of Mr. Tilden with that record that in the first National Convention of his party after the war, Mr. Tilden, with nuch adroitness, managed to set aside the claims o eymour for the Presidency. Last month another Chiefset aside by Mr. Tilden for a candidate whose war record Mr. Tilden preferred. No one can doubt his great ability in managing political conventions; but somehow his candidates do not succeed before the people, and the candidate who has now supplanted Chief-Justice Church will share the same fate as the one who supplanted

THE FRAUDS OF 1868. In 1868. Grant for President, and Griswold for Governor, were running against Seymour and Hoffman in this State. Mr. Tilden was Chairman of the Democratic

Committee, and Servety Confidential.

Rocks of the Democratic State Committee, Oct 27, 1868.

My Dean Sin: Please at once to communicate with some reliable person in three of four principal towns and in each city of rour county, and request him (expense daily arranged for this end) to telegraph to Wim. M. Tweed. Tammary itail, at the minute of closing the polls—not waiting for a count-such person's estimate of the vote.

There is of course, as innertant object to be attained. By a simultaneous transmission up to the hour of closing the poll, but not longer waiting, opportunity can be taken of the assal half-bour half in telegraphic communications over lines before actual results begin to be declared, and before the Associated Press absorb the telegraph with returns, and interfere with individual messages, and give orders to watch carefully the count. Very truly yours.

NEASE T. LILDEN, Chalrman.

careful; the coast. Very truly yours,
SANCEL J. Tilden, Chalman.

When the polls closed, no Republican doubted that
Grant and Griswold had carried the State by a large
majority, but when the count was fluished—lo!—Seymour and Hoffman were declared the winners.

The fraud was publicly charged in The Evening Post,
and on the 4th of November, 1898, Mr. Tilden addressed
a note to that journal, in which he says:

My attention has been called to an article in your journal of last
vening containing a circular to shich my name is appended, I hasten
to assure you that you will not bee your reputation as critics by assumting, on internal evidence, as you have correctly done, that no such apper
was ever written, signed, issued, or authorized by ms, or with any perticipation or knowledge on my part. I have read if for the first time in
your colamns; but have no reason to believe that it had any such evil
persones as you anapeet.

Investingation under oath, had before a committee of
Couarress, the following Winter, proved that the circular
was "sent to the chairman of every County Democratic
Organization in the State," and that in answer to that
circular, "more than 20c telegrams came to Tammany
Hail," and that "by \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of clock on the evening of election,"
about one-third of the State had been heard from,"
while the returns of the city "were not ascertained
until nearly 1 or 2 o'clock of the night after election, he
advised the Democratic canvassers "to read over the
name of every elector on every ticket," and he
says, "one of his objects was to prolong the
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main committee."

"The report of the Congressional Com

count.

Turce years ago Mr. Tilden joined the Committee of Seventy and united with Republican and Democratic Reformers and was most carnest in his desire to convict Tweed of other frauds. For it all praise; for it he deserves our thanks, and I bear this cheer ul and public tesimony to the fidelity of Mr. Tilden in that prosecution, but I cannot find that he ever gave a deliar out of his riches to sid in the war, or ever made a speech to cheer the Union soldiers in their weariness and depression; nor do I find a living man who remembers Mr. Tilden as an earnest supporter of the Union cause; his election would be a reproach to the soldier, bring gladness to the rebei and sorrow to the patriot.

## TILDEN'S WAR RECORD.

To the soldier I have a word to say. While you were suffering privations in Southern swamps, starved in oathaome prisons, or tossed, it may be, in fever-dreams of home and loved ones far away, a great Conven assembled in Chicago—the war still raging, mourning in every house, sorrow in every loyal hears, sustained by unfaitering trust in a righteous cause, yet needing en-couragement and cheer in that dark hour-Mr. Tilden

See Second Page.

### PLEAS OF THE OPPOSITION.

DEMOCRATIC RALLY IN BROOKLYN.

X-GOV. SEYMOUR AND FRANCIS KERNAN ON PI-NANCES, BUTLERISM, AND THE CORRUPTION OF THE GRANT ADMINISTRATION-A LARGE AND EN-

THUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATION.

Numbers and enthusiasm filled the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night on the occasion of the first Democratic mass meeting in Kings County. Long before the time for the meeting to begin the capacity of the building was taken up, and there was a large crowd in front of the Academy who could not gain admission, and whom pyrotechnic noise and glare enlivened.

The meeting was called by the Democratic General Committee of Kings County, to ratify the Syracuse platform and the Democratic State ticket, and the local nominations. A little after 8 o'clock members of the General Committee came upon the platform with ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour and the Hon. Francis Kernan. Cheering and applause resounded quickly and loudly from all parts of the house. Among men well known in local politics, who were present, were Wm. C. DeWitt, Wm. C. Kingsley, Thomas Kinsella, Wm. A. Fowler, Robert Furey, Mayor Hunter, Wm. Marshall, Henry M. Needham, Geo. B. Farrington, Wm. Eschwege, Geo. B. Tunison, Selah H. Ralph, Tunis McLean, Maurice Fitzgerald, Jesse Johnson, Geo. G. Herman, Winchester Britton, Judges Pratt, Gilbert, and McCue, Hugh McLaughlin, Jacob I. Bergen, Wm. E. Robinson, ex-Mayor Powell, Frederick Kalbfleisch, Bernard Silverman, Assemblyman McGroarty, and others.

The two chief speakers of the evening were the Hon. Francis Kernan and ex-Gov. Seymour. Both were hailed with applause, and their long addresses were very attentively followed and very zealously and at times boisterously approved. Among the topics in Mr. Kernan's speech which were very well received were his denunciations of Butlerism in politics, of the Jayne and Sanborn swindles, of pretended Civil Service reform, and of misrule in Louisiana. He vehemently urged the necessity of a currency established upon a specie basis and convertible into specie, and appealed to Republicans as well as Democrats to strive for better government and a sound financial system, saving that the times had become too bad to allow of mere partisan appeals. The heartiest cheering followed his address, and was renewed when ex-Gov. Seymour came forward after introduction by Mayor Hunter. Mr. Seymour set forth the present evils of the country at a time when it should be highly prosperous, and ascribed many of the wrongs done by the [Government to the fact that the merchants of New-York and Brooklyn had not protested against assumptions of power made years ago and against the oppressions of the South. He described at length the course and attitude of the Democratic and Republican parties concerning finance, clared that to Republicans was due the impairment of the credit of New-York and of the nation, and compared Democratic efforts and utterances with Republican performance. After Gov. Seymour had closed, amid a storm of applause and cheering, there were addresses from Richard H. Hunter and Winchester Britton, but a great portion of the vast assembly lost interest with the conclusion of Gov. Seymour's speech, and the crowd melted away so that at the close of the meeting the Academy presented a marked contrast to ite appearance early in the evening.

### THE PROCEEDINGS. After the members of the General Commit-

tee, with Messrs. Kernan and Seymour, and others, had taken their seats on the stage, H. M. Rowe, Chairman of the Committee, called the meeting to order, and spoke briefly of the purpose of the meeting and of the character of the addresses to be expected. He presented the name of the Hon. Henry C. Murphy for permanent Chairman, with some culogistic remarks. Mr. Murphy's ination was received with hourse cheering one part of the house and laughter in another, and the vote on his nomination brought ont a few Yeas and one or two strong-voiced Naye. Mr. Murphy with an apologetic preface begged offer one or two suggestions. This election, he said, is not, perhaps, the most important that has ever taken place in the State, but it presents some momentous The people of the State are called on to express their opinion concerning the treatment of an independent State of the Union, Louisiana—upon the speciacle of a sovereign State, independent as that of New-York, forced to submit to a government which the people did not choose A military efficer is now careering through the State, making political arrests prior to election, and driving people to the swamps and woods to escape this paternal government. This ought to make the blood of every patriot, of every lover of his country, burn within him. Elect the men known to be hostile to such usurpation, elect if possible, the majority of the next Congress, and compel justice to the suffering people of Louisiana. We hope that New-York will array herself beside Ohio and Indiana. Another point is that we are to elect a Legislature to choose a Scuator to represent the State the Assembly and secure some man for Senator able to carry out right views. Either of the gentlemen behind me (turning to Messrs. Seymour and Kernan) will do admirably. [Hearty applause.] The Republicans will seek to divide you in the Assembly districts, and every artifice and trick will be used to create dissension among you, and to divide your vote in the Assembly districts. Don't be seduced from fealty to the party and duty to your country. It is the duty of every Democrat to vote the complete Democratic ticket, for it is excellent throughout, and there is not a dishonest man upon it.

The following resolutions were then read and adopted

The following resolutions were then read and adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Kings County, reannouncing their undying fidelity to the principles of the Democratic party, as taught by Jefferson and enforced by Jackson, indorse the platform adopted by the State Couvention at Syracuse, and pledge answ their support to the doctrines of a sound currency, of the reserved rights of the States, of local self-government, of hostlify to Casarism or a longer occupancy of the Presidential office than that enjoyed by Washington, of a restoration of the Southern States to good government and real union, and of honesty and integrity in the administration of local States, and National offices.

Resolved, That in the names and characters of Samuel J. Tilden and his associates upon the State ticket, we recognize appropriate champions for the maintenance and enforcement of these great principles, and we pledge them our heartiest cooperation and support.

Resolved, That our county, city and other local candidates are justly entitled to the support of all Democratic, and should receive the undivided vote of the party and all good citizens.

Resolved, That Kings County, catching the tidal wave and following in the wake of Incana and Ohio, will roil up twolve thousand majority for the Democratic tiexet.

A long list of vice-presidents, containing over 100

A long list of vice-presidents, containing over 100

names, including Mayor Hunter, W. C. Kingsley, W. C. Dewitt, the Hon. Henry W. Slocum, Thomas Kinsella, Evan B. Johnson, George G. Barnard, the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, and W. E. Robinson, was accepted by scelamation, as was also a large number of secretaries.

Mr. Murphy then proposed that the nominations be taken up, and spoke in the highest terms of S. J. Tilden. who, he said, will be a worthy occupant of the chair occupied by Marcy, Wright, and Seymour. After a few pleasant words concerning William Dorsheimer, and approving remarks concerning the local nominations, he put the question upon the entire nominations at once, including State, city, district, county, and ward nominations, and they were ratified with emphatic

emonstrations of approval by the assembly. The Hon. Francis Kernan was then introduced, and after being received with a round of cheers, at the sugestion of Mr. Murphy, made an address.

## SPEECH OF FRANCIS KERNAN.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The importance of the approaching election is far greater than the elec-State. If a majority of the citizens of this State shall next Tuesday elect the ticket which was nominated at the Convention of the Republican party held at Utica. M